

PHYLLONORYCTER SAGITELLA (BJERKANDER) (LEP.: GRACILARIIDAE) IN WORCESTERSHIRE. — On 2nd July, 1976, I found a number of *Phyllonorycter* mines on aspen in a locality in south Worcestershire. From these I bred two moths in mid-July 1976. I thought they were *Phyllonorycter comparella* (Duponchel), but when I read Mr. Price's article on *P. sagitella* from Gloucestershire (*Ent. Rec.*, **89**:106-107), I had second thoughts about their identity. At the recent B.E.N.H.S. Annual Exhibition, Mr. Price and Mr. Chalmers-Hunt considered them to be *P. sagitella*, since when Dr. I. A. Watkinson has confirmed the genitalia to be those of this species. — Dr. A. N. B. SIMPSON, The Greenway, Collets Green, Powick, Worcester.

THE PEACOCK (NYMPHALIS IO L.) IN JANUARY 1978. — A peacock was watched by me for several minutes basking, crawling, and making brief flights, amongst bracken on an open slope near Plymouth. Very sunny. January 8th, 1978, 12.40 p.m. As if sensing a change in the weather, the butterfly suddenly flew off strongly and purposefully far across into the sunless side of the valley towards a distant farm cottage, and a few minutes later, the bracken slope area was enveloped in raw mist. — A. ARCHER-LOCK, 4 Glenwood Road, Mannamead, Plymouth, S. Devon, PL3 5NH.

EURYGNATHOMYIA BICOLOR ZETT. (DIPT., PALLOPTERIDAE) REDISCOVERED IN TEESIDE. — Soon after arriving at a stream-side alder wood near Scargill (NZ01) in Teesdale, North Yorkshire on 16th June, 1977, I noticed an unfamiliar fly running about on low vegetation on the stream bank. Others were seen in the vicinity, some of them resting on the foliage of shrubs; in all 5 ♂ and 2 ♀ were obtained. This insect was 4.5 mm., brownish grey with the head and legs mainly orange yellow; the wings bear clouded crossveins and a dark shade on the apical margin, more intense in the female.

These flies were later identified as the rather aberrant Pallopterid *Eurygnathomyia bicolor* (Zett.), which had only recently been added to the British list by Cogan & Dear (1975, *Ent. mon. Mag.*, **110**:173-181) on a single female collected at Coverdale, North Yorks., about 25-30 kilometres south of Scargill on 16.vi.1922 by C. A. Cheetham. They described the salient features; the fly is covered in greater detail by Morge (1963, *Sonderdruck aus Naturk. Jahrb. der Stadt Linz*, **1963**:123-312) including a colour plate.

Griffiths (1972, The phylogenetic classification of Diptera Cyclorrhapha, *Ser. Ent.*, **8**:247-248) proposed a new family Eurygnathomyiidae to include this species only and Cogan & Dear (*op. cit.*) supported this conclusion, although retaining the species in the Pallopteridae for convenience; however, Griffiths also contested the validity of family status for some other taxa within the Tephritoid family group, including *Palloptera* itself in the Tephritidae *sensu stricto*.

This new locality suggests that the species may have a centre of distribution in this part of northern England; its life history is not known. As the only previously known example